ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

MAKE-UP OF THE WINTRY WEATHER WE HAD YESTERDAY.

A Lot of Trouble Early in the Day for

to buck up against for many a day. Such

persons didn't need to be told that it was

snowing and blowing and freezing. They

had staggered along with air at the tem-

perature of 13 degrees farmed into their

faces by a north-northwest wind that seemed

to come roundabout from the north pole.

They had slipped on pavements swept

bare by the gale and as smooth as a boy's

skating pend with a quarter of an inch of

moment through a snow drift that ex-

tended from stoop line to stoop line. They

it was a baby to that; but it was a buster

Mr. Emery, the weather man, called it

to 10 degrees above zero, was the warmest place in the storm area. Syracuse was

far this winter we have had a total snow-

This season is young yet and it may prove

this morning was heavier while it lasted."

ouse stoops were buried in the drifts.

The surface cars had their troubles

noon. At 3 or 4 in the morning some of

the lines went out of business altogether

and they didn't get going again until snow-

ploughs and sweepers had brought the

tracks into view again. Elevated trains

kept going, but made no pretense of keep-

ing to schedule time and in some cases were

haif an hour apart. The Bronx trolley

lines quit before midnight. The walking

All of these troubles gave the subway

a chance to show what a blessing it is.

There was little to hamper the underground

trains and they ran like clockwork all night.

Over in Brooklyn the trolleys gave up the

ghost on some of the suburban lines and

cars were so far apart that most of the

would-be passengers walked. On the Wil-

liamsburg Bridge the snow drifted so

heavily across the tracks that all cars had

to be taken off and ploughs and sweepers

put in their places to get ready for the

All the steam railroads suffered delays.

milk that comes here from Connecticut

and the New York Central and West Shore

milk trains were all very late in reaching

the depots. A few dealers got the r supply

through with only a slight delay and their

surplus stock was sold in a jiffy. It was

estimated at the milk depots that con-

siderably less than half of the regular milk supply reached this city and Brooklyn in time for delivery and the drifts in the streets

further delayed those dealers who had no

the Grand Central station in the morning were more or less late, but the Jersey com-

Contractor Bradley, who has the job of removing snow from the streets, put 2,500

All the passenger trains that came into

up there was very bad.

morning rush.

of a baby.

a blizzard.

Pedestrians, Surface Cars and Steam Roads-This Winter Has Registered

More Snow Than Fell Last Winter.

## GOY, HIGGINS'S FIRST MESSAGE

TREASURY DEFICIT OF \$352,833 AT\*THE END OF THE YEAR.

Recommends Repeal of Tax on Surplus of Savings Banks-Needed Changes in the Election Laws-Says Local Option Might Be Extended to the Cities.

ALBANY, Jan. 4 .- Gov. Higgins's first message is in part as follows:

Pursuant to the mandate of the constitution I have the honor herewith to communicate to you by message the cendition of the State, together with such recommendations as seem to me expedient at

STATE DEBT. On Sept. 20, 1904, the close of the fiscal year, the total debt of the State amounted

duces the amount of the canal debt to the sum of \$4,804,168.45 yet to be provided for. The debt maturing during the next fiscal year consists of \$55,000 Adirondack Park

surplus on Oct. 1, 1904, was \$8,762,230.62. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1904, amount to \$26,735,157.70, which is \$2,319,228.07 more than the income of the last fiscal year which was applicable to the payment of appropriations, so that with the same revenues as last year there would be this excess of expenditures over receipts which must be met from the surplus. But the Comptroller estimates that the revenues for the present fiscal year applicable to the expenses of government will show a decided falling off as compared with the receipts for the fiscal year last past, unless provision be made by law for increased revenue from present source or for new

receipts for the fiscal year last past, unless provision be made by law for increased revenue from present source or for new sources of revenue.

The satisfactory condition of affairs whereby the tax laws produced sufficient revenue for the requirements of the State is threatened by the enect of very recent decisions rendered by the Court of Appeais in test actions brought and successfully maintained by corporations to obtain a construction favorable to them of the corporation tax laws, which decisions not only reduce current receipts by large sums to be credited as refunds of taxes, but establish new rules for future assessments at variance with the practice of the State in the past. Particular reference is made to the efficition of "capital employed within this State" as laid down in the case of the Fort George Realty Company (179 N. Y., 49), and the construction placed upon the law imposing a tax upon premiums received by iffe insurance companies contained in the sase of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society (179 N. Y., 227).

It was impossible to foresee these decisions, which are a great disappointment and surprise to the State anthor, ties. While it is impossible to make an exact estimate of the shrinkage in revenue and of the amount of the refunds required that will result from this cause, the Comptroller estimates that there will be a chrinkage in the receipts from the transfer tax of \$1,000,000, hased on the shrinkage for the first two months of the present that the entire construction can be completed within the entire cons

age of the first two months of the present fiscal year as compared with the first two months of the last fiscal year. The extraordinary expenses of the present year will necessarily be large. Appropria-tions to meet the payment of judgments and other claims against the State must be other claims against the State must be made. We are confronted with a condition which is calculated to cause us to consider with utmost care the problem of adjusting receipts to expenditures. It seems unwise at this time to increase the burdens of taxation. The only alternative is the lowering of expenditures. It is obvious that while, if appropriations are sufficiently conservative, the surplus in the State Treasury is sufficient to carry us through another year without increased taxation, a crisis is at hand and provision should be made to ever it.

APPROPRIATIONS AND TAXATION. APPROPRIATIONS AND TAXATION.

Under our system of government the national and State Legislatures do not make up single budgets of appropriations, but many special appropriation acts are passed without much regard for the sun total thereof or for the relation it bears to the estimated revenue of the State. The finance committees of the two houses are to the extent as the responsible system. act to some extent as the responsible agencies of the Legislature to keep expenditures within the limits of the revenues of the State. I recommend that so far as possible the appropriations for the session be treated as a single act, that the amount thereof be kept close to the estimated indirect revenues for the ensuing year, and that they should not exceed \$22,000,000. This will call for serious reductions in This will call for serious reductions in certain directions without corresponding increases except where the same are imperatively demanded. I am aware that while economy in the abstract is universally commended, the application of the principle to particular instances is surrounded with difficulties, and I urge upon all interests a patriotic and unselfish consideration of the problem.

TAX LEGISLATION.

TAX LEGISLATION.

The tax on the surplus and undivided profits of savings bunks appears in its practical operation to be a tax upon the depositors, and is therefore contrary to the long established policy of the State to exempt from taxetion the savings of those who make uses of these banks. The amount of the tax is charged against the current earnings of the bank and is not taken from the surplus, and it is claimed that the bank is therefore unable to may the same rates of interest to depositors as it would if the tax were not imposed. A reduction of the interest on these accounts is a hardship to those affected thoreby, and I recommend the repeal of this tax. The receipts from this source for the past fiscal year were \$720,000, and the revenue thus lost must be made up but at the same time justice seems to demand that this tax be abolished and that some more equitable method of raising the amount be resorted to.

I also recommend that the law be amended so as to meet the criticisms made by the Court in the tax cases above referred to, in order to secure to the State the revenue which it will otherwise lose if these decisions

which it will otherwise lose if these decisions are allowed to control.

INANE AND CHARITIES.

The management of the State hospitals for the insane, fourteen in number, with a total number of untients on Oct. 1, 1994, of 25,019, was completely controlled by legislation of 1902, abdishing the boards of management of the various hospitals and leaving with the Commission in Lunaev comide internal administration. The advantages of centralized control of the financial control and internal administration. The advantages of centralized control of the financial operations of the bospitals are evident. It is of the utmost importance, however, that this great system of hospitals are evident. It is of the utmost importance, however, that this great system of hospitals involving the expenditure of so large a sum of money are nually and the care of so many thousands of predictive persons, should rest upon a few allows of the depositor and; protecting him of the depositor and probles controlled by unsafe banking banks.

Over the previous year.

The number of trust companies reporting on July 1, 1994, was eighty. From July 1, 1994, was eighty.

of the hospital.

The present overcrowding of the State hospita's, the large increase in the number of the insane each year, and the expiration—next September—of the lease of the buildings now occupied by 1,200 patients at the Long Island State Hospital, at Flatbush, make it imperative to take action during the coming session for a material enlargement of State hospital accommodations. This can probably best be met in part by additional accommodations in existing hospitals, and in part by the establishment of a new State hospital. In increasing the accommodations in existing institutions the importance of providing for each State hospital a building especially adapted to the treatment of acute insanity should always be borne in mind.

I also recommend that suitable legislation be enacted to enable the State Board of Charities to transfer in proper cases inmates from one charitable or reformatory 

the ballot box that an honest expression by the voters can be obtained. In the larger cities colonization, intimidation and faise The debt maturing during the next fiscal year consists of \$55,000 Adirondack Park bonds, issued pursuant to Chapter 561 of the Laws of 1895, maturing Jan. 30, 1905, and \$200,000 National Guard Public Dafence bonds, issued pursuant to Chapter 572 of the Laws of 1898, \$100,000 of which mature on the first days of May and November respectively, and for the payment of which provision must be made by the Legislature.

\*\*RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.\*\*

Cities colonization, intimidation and false registration are the principal crimes against the frunchise. Laws for the punishment of the franchise cities colonization, intimidation and false registration are the principal crimes against the frunchise. Laws for the punishment of the frunchise cities colonization, intimidation and false registration are the principal crimes against the frunchise. Laws for the punishment of the frunchise cities colonization, intimidation and false registration are the principal crimes against the frunchise. Laws for the punishment of the frunchise. Laws for the punishment of the frunchise cities colonization, intimidation and false registration are the principal crimes against the frunchise. Laws for the punishment of the frunchise cities colonization, intimidation and false registration are the principal crimes against the frunchise. Laws for the detection of such crimes, however, have not been provided. In the smaller localities the general acquaintance which exists among the residents insures sufficient protection against the frunchise. Laws for the punishment of the frunchise. Laws fo RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts of the State Treasury from all sources for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, w/re \$25,548,962.98; the total payments were \$25,900,796.73. showing an excess of payments over receipts for the year amounting to \$351,833.75. The actual available surplus on Oct. 1, 1904, was \$8,762,239.62. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1904, was \$8,762,239.62. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1904, was \$8,762,239.62. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1904, was \$8,762,239.62. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1904, was \$8,762,239.62. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1904, was \$8,762,239.62. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1904, was \$8,762,239.62. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1904, was \$8,762,239.62. The total appropriations in force Oct. 1, 1904, was \$8,762,239.62. The total appropriations are proposed to this he should be required to state the time when he voted last. In the large cities the principal colonization frauds are provision be made for reports from these provision be made for reports from these provision be made for reports from the same provision be made for reports from the voted last. In the large cities the principal colonization frauds are provision be made for reports from the voted last. In the large cities the principal colonization frauds are provision be made for reports from the voted last. In the large cities the principal colonization frauds are provision be made for reports from the voted last. In the large cities the principal colonization frauds are provision because the provision because the provision because the voted last. In the large cities the principal colonization frauds are provision because the voted last. In the large cities the principal colonization frauds are provision because the voted last. In the large ci

to warrent the belief that the entire construction can be completed within the engineers' estimates of the probable total cost of the work. It is gratifying to know that this great expenditure, ordered by an overwhelming popular vote, will probably prove adequate so far as concerns that prove adequate so far as concerns that nortion of the entire cost set apart in the stimates for construction, and it is to be toped that the estimates of damages for ing of property will prove to be equally The enlargement of the canal system of

he State will be carried out to a considerable extent by the canalization of the rivers and other navigable waters of the State it seems important at this time to call attention to the fact that the United States discretion to the fact that the United States Government has expended yearly in the United States for river and harbor im-crovements vast sums of money, of which the State of New York has received but a the State of New York has received but a trifling percentage as compared with the percentage which the commerce of New York hears to the total commerce of the United States. In the past twenty years the United States has expended nearly \$300,000,001 in river and harbor improvements, or which less than 7 per cent. has been expended in the State of New York. It would seem proper that the Senators and Representatives of the State of New York of the State of New York. Representatives of the State of New York in the National Congress be memorialized by the Legislature to press the claims of this state for larger appropriations for the improvement of natural waterways in provement of natural waterways in meetion with the canal system of the

The Constitution of the State (Article I. Section 8) prohibits the sale of ie Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Cha plain Canal, the Cavuga and Senera Canal or the Black River Canal, and imposes upon the State the perpetual management of he same. Whenever it appears that any he same. Whenever it appears that any portion of the canal system has so far sur-dived its usefulness as to make its main-enance by the State a burden with no

corresponding benefits, the Legislature should submit to the people the proper constitutional amendment to permit the abandonment of such portion.

The Black River Canal from Boonville north is now practically an abandoned waterway, serving no useful purpose except to those employed to manage it under the constitutional mandate above referred to 1 them. the constitutional mandate above referred to. I therefore recommend that so much of said canal be leased, sold or otherwise disposed of, and that the question be submitted to the people for their determina-

The whole number of State banks of deposit and discount in business September 30, 1904, was 186, against 190 at the corresponding date in 1903. Their resources amounted to \$443,487,307, which was an increase of \$75,879,962 from the corresponding date in 1903. The surplus and undivided profits of these institutions at the same date were \$34,087,797, a gain during the year of \$1,306,684.

same date were \$3.05.75, a gain dating the year of \$1.266.684.

The savings banks of the State at the date of the last report carried 2.406.660 open accounts. Their total resources were \$1.275,189.167, which is a gain of \$33,764.165

The number of trust companies reporting

thropic citizens throughout the State. In my opinion this can best be secured by leaving the control of all financial matters, as at present, in the hands of the commission, and by providing for each hospital a board of managers in general charge, through the superintendent, of the internal affairs of the hospital.

The present overcrowding of the State hospitals, the large increase in the number of the insane each year, and the expiration—next September—of the lease of the buildings now occupied by 1,200 patients at the Long Island State Hospital, at Flatbush, make it impertative to take action during the coming session for a material enlargement of State hospital accommodations. This can probably best be met in part by additional accommodations in existing hospitals, and in part by the establishment of a new State hospital. In increasing the accommodations in existing institutions the importance of providing for each State hospital a building especially adapted to the state of the money of their depositors should be extended only with the greatest caution and upon the most satisfactory each only with the greatest caution and upon the most satisfactory exidence that the added line of investments is one that is safe and conservative, not only for savings banks, but also for trust funds. Special legislation enumerating the authorized investments should be superseded by a general law, establishing proper standards of safety. Savings banks should be, institutions organized to hold, and invest the money of their depositors when the mode of investments is one that is safe and conservative, not only for savings banks, but also for trust funds. Special legislation enumerating the authorized investments should be superseded by a general law, establishing proper standards of safety. Savings banks should be fossible, limited to their original purpose of benevolent institutions organized to hold, and invest the added line of investments as of safety. Savings banks should be denied to people of wealth who are caution and c

ing under unsafe and vicious systems should be suppressed.

Bank directors should be compelled to make periodical examinations of the books of their institutions and should be held responsible for the thoroughness and sufficiency of such examinations. Building and loan associations should, without exception, be prohibited from loaning their funds upon second mortgage. The Superintendent of Banks should be directed by law to examine, at least once in every six months, the books and securities of all banks and trust companies.

The attention of the business world is again attracted to the evil results of unrestricted loans by banking institutions to favored individuals, so that the solvency of the banks and the safety of depositors are made to depend, to a large extent, upon the financial integrity of a few borrowers. Safe banking requires that liabilities to the bank be distributed in number and restricted in amount. The provisions of the National Bank Act limiting the total liabilities for money borrowed by any person to 10 per cent. of the amount of the paid-in capital stock of the bank are to be commended. I recommend that, with reasonable exceptions as to the discount of strictly business or secured paper, the similar provision in the State law be of strictly business or secured paper, the similar provision in the State law be amended by fixing the amount to be loaned to the individual borrower at not more than 20 per cent. of the capital stock actually

The forests and streams of the State should be made attractive places of resort for the invalid and for those in search of wholesome recreation in the open air. To this end the fish, game and forest laws should be strict and consistent. The preservation of the wilderness and the restocking of the waters of the State with food fish, and the protection of game, should, in my judgment, be encouraged, not only for the benefit of our own people, but for the purpose of attracting to our State the ever-growing army of sportsmen and pleasure seekers. The policy of the State toward the extension, preservation and control of the Forest Preserve demands careful attention, and I shall at some later date communicate. FISH, GAME AND POEESTS. and I shall at some later date communicate to you by special message my recommenda-tions on that subject, whereby I hope to be

able to outline a more comprehensive and consistent treatment than would be proper within the limits of this message. TO MAKE EXCURSION BOATS SAFE. Senator Marks of This City Introduces Two

Bills at Albany. ALBANY, Jan. 4. Senator Marks, who succeeds the Hon. Victor J. Dowling in the upper house of the Legislature, is the first member to attempt legislation that has a bearing on the Slocum disaster of last June. He introduced two bills.

The first bill provides that all steam vessels hereafter shall be so constructed that the stanchions and the deck beams sleet that had formed in the afternoon. and frames shall be of iron or steel and the | They had ploughed knee deep the next superstructure of incombustible material. and that they shall have not less than three watertight cross bulkheads, the bulkheads had seen surface cars hopelessly tied up to reach to the main deck in single decked and trucks stalled because the horses vessels, otherwise to the deck next below | couldn't get footing to budge them. There the main deck, to be made of iron, or steel is no use comparing the storm with the plates sustained upon suitable framework and to be properly secured to the hull of it was a baby to that; but it was a buster

All barges shall hereafter be so constructed that the stanchions and the deck beams and frames shall be of iron or steel and the superstructure of incombustible

is to be limited to property holders it would seem but an act of justice to extend that right to women property holders as well as to men

CANALS.

The bids on six test contracts for parts of the work on the 1,000-ton barge canal seem to warrant the belief that the entire construction can be completed within the entire conforcement of the law is given to the District Attorney of the county in which District Attorney of the county in which

the violation occurs.

The second bill requires the Fire Com-The second bill requires the rire com-missioner of the city which an excursion boat shall leave to detail a uniformed fireman for each sceek of the steamboat and one for each barge. The fireman is to patrol and inspect every portion of the deck and barge and to thoroughly inspect the appratus. He is to assist in extindeck and barge and to thoroughly inspect the apparatus. He is to assist in extin-guishing fires, and in case the officers of the boat are not able to take charge of the fire apparatus, the fireman shall be in full control. Masters or owners of excursion boats are to give the Fire Commissioner a day's notice of their intended departure, and failure to do so shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprison-ment not to exceed one year, or by both nent not to exceed one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

ASK THE GOVERNOR'S AID. Delegation of the Municipal Ownership League Visit Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 4 .- Gov Higgins received a delegation from the Municipal Ownership League of New York at the Executive Chamber early this afternoon. The party came to enlist the encouragement of the Governor in the campaign for municipal ownership of New York city's lighting plants. Among the delegates were Representative William R. Hearst, Judge Scabury, Judge Palmieri, Max Ihmsen, Melvin G. Palliser, Carl Hauser and Thomas Gilleran of New York and C. Augustus Haviland of Brookivn.

The members of the delegation were presented to the Governor by Senator A. R. Page, and then Congressman Hearst explained generally the objects they sought to attain. Five bills were to be pushed in the Legislature, three of which had been introduced to-day. The people of New York, he declared, were suffering extortion and outrage and were looking to the Governor for relief in their distress. Judge Seabury followed with an explana-tion of the bills, saying that of the two yet

of the city's debt limit to permit of the under-taking; the other was to confer power on the city for the operation and control of public utilities. Judge Palmieri also spoke, and Gov. Higgins promised that he would give the matter careful consideration. be introduced one was for an increase

FRANCHOT CONFIRMED.

Supt. Boyd Leaves All Proposals for Canal

Work for HIs Decision. ALBANY, Jan. 4 .- Gov. Higgins to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of N. V. V. Franchot of Olean to be State Superintendent of Public Works. The nomination was confirmed unanimously. Mr. Franchot expects to come to Albany early next week to assume his duties. In regard to the proposals on the six pieces of work on the barge canal, Supt. Boyd said to-day: "I have decided to defer any action with

men at work early in the morning and in-creased the force to 7,500 later, replacing these at 6 P. M. with 2,500 men hired to 9 INCHES, 50 MILES, 10 DEGREES

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Sale Begins To-day at 2:30 P.M.

Unrestricted Public Sale

ON THE AFTERNOONS OF THIS (THURSDAY), JANUARY 5th AND

AND EVENINGS OF JANUARY 9 AND 10 AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE GRAND

YAMANAKA COLLECTION

The Grand Nikko Temple Room

WITH ITS SPLENDID FURNISHINGS

Recently awarded a Grand Prize at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

"One of the most enchanting works of art ever seen in this country,"-Tribune.

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. The sale will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY, of The American Art Association, Managers,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

THE 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th AND 11th AT 2:30 O'CLOCK,

and effective one of Oriental art ever held in New York."-Herald.

"The Exhibition is the most comprehensive and bewilderingly beautiful

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK,

An Event of Great Importance.

work through the night.

Broadway and the streets leading to the ferries, as well as the streets in the shopping district, were tackled first, but the men didn't make as rapid progress as usual, as many of them suffered exceedingly from the cold and breamen enough carticould not he cold, and because enough carts could not

MAYOR TAKES HIS OWN WAY. Municipal Light Plant Not Wholly in Favor in Tammany.

New Yorkers who went to bed early on Tuesday night without paying any particu-Mayor McClellan, in his efforts to obtain lar attention to the snow that had sucegislative sanction for the building of a ceeded the sleet and hall of the afternoon nunicipal lighting plant, is not working got a surprise yesterday morning when altogether in harmony, there is reason to they found that a small edition of a blizbelieve, with some of the Tammany leaders. zard had been busy while they slept and that a fifty mile gale of wind had piled nine While there has been no attempt on the part of any of them to dissuade the Mayor, inches of snow into three foot drifts. It it has been brought to his knowledge that was the worst storm of this young but unsome of the heads of the organization de usual winter and one of the most trying not approve of what he is doing. that the late homegoing pedestrian has had

It is the intention, however, of the Mayor to work with all the force he can command for the carrying through of the municipal lighting project. Some of his friends say that he realizes that a mistake was made in signing the contracts with the lighting companies, and that, as an attempt will be made to wage the next municipal campaign on this issue, it is well to do some thing to continue paying larger prices than are held to be just to the gas and electric companies. Mayor McClellan's friends say that he had no part in the signing of the lighting contracts, that Commissioner Oakley made the contracts without consulting the Mayor, and that Mr. McClellan knew nothing of the transaction until some days after. Commissioner Oakley, it is asserted, put his signature to the wishes of politicians who are not officially connected with the city government. Another matter that has displeased the Mayor is that when the statement prepared by Commissioner Oakley was given out last week the intimation was made that it was really an administration reply to the attacks which had been made on the city government. While Mayor McClellan consented to the drawing up of such a statement, his understanding was that it was to be regarded as a purely personal statement of justification of Commissioner Oakley.

It was rumored around the City Hall yesterday that the Tammany Aldermen, in order to forestail the threatened legislative inquiry, had decided to begin an investigation of their own. So far as could be reserved the Aurory was a could be reserved the Aurory was a statement of justification of Commissioner Oakley.

It was rumored around the City Hall yesterday that the Tammany Aldermen, in order to forestail the threatened legislative inquiry, had decided to begin an investigation of their own. So far as could be cleared the formation was made that the transaction of their own. So far as could be repeated the Aurory was a constant was through him that the amain order to forestail the threatened legislative inquiry, had decided to begin an investigation of their own. So far as could be repeated the Aurory was constant was through him that the amain order to forestail the threatened legislative inquiry, had decided to begin an investigation of their own. So far as could be also are the formation of their own. So far as could be alseared the was a given when the statist of overage distributions decide thing to show that the administration is not willing to continue paying larger prices Mr. Emery, the weather man, called it a blizzard. He said that all New York State caught it and that this city, where at 10 A. M. yesterday the mercury had dropped to 10 degrees above zero, was the warmest place in the storm area. Syracuse was having zero weather.

"The storm that has displeased the Mayor is that when the statement prepared by Commissioner Oakley was given out last week the intimation was made that it was really an administration reply to the attacks which had been made on the city government. While Mayor McClellan consented to the drawing up of such a statement, his understanding was that it was to be regarded as a purely personal statement of justification of Com-

out the theory that the winters here are growing milder," said Mr. Emery. "So missioner Oakley.

It was rumored around the City Hall fall of 36.3 inches. In all of last winter in order to forestail the threatened legisla-tive inquiry, had decided to begin an in-vestigation of their own. So far as could only 33 inches fell, and the heaviest snowfall of any winter on record is 58.3 inches. be learned the rumor was based entirely on speculation. Chairman Doull of the Committee on Water Supply, Gas and Electricity said he had not heard of any such proposition. There has been no meeting of the Board of Aidermen, nor will the committee he called to extra before a record breaker. In the blizzard of 1885 23 inches of snow fell, but it was coming for three days, so the storm last night and But those who saw the beginning of the will the committee be called together before the next meeting of the board. blizzard of 1888 will remember that in thirty

minutes from the beginning of the snowfail WON'T HEAR LIGHTING APPEAL. Justice Jenks, Once Grout's Law Partner, soon after midnight and they didn't get out of them until well along in the fore-

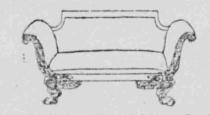
Refuses to Sit in Injunction Case, It had been arranged to hear the city's appeal from Justice Dickey's order enjoining the city authorities from paying certain lighting bills, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, but Justice Almet F. Jenks announced that he could not sit in the case. Chief Justice Hirschberg said that since two additional Justices had been added to the tribunal one of them could take Justice Jen's splace, and he adjourned the argument to Jan. 23. Comptroller Edward al. Grout is one of the appellants in the controversy. He was one of Justice Jenks's law partners some years ago. It is said that Justice Jenks's ction yesterday was attributed to that

Gov. Higgins Coming to This City, ALBANY, Jan. 4 .- Gov. Higgins says he expects to go to New York during the week's Legislative recess, but that the trip will be made for purely business purposes. Senator Chauncey M. Depew called on the Governor to-day at the Executive Chamber and paid his respects. The Senator expects to return to New York late to-night. Big drifts up Stamford way held up the

CAUGHT IN BIG SNOW SWEEPER. B. R. T. Conductor Whirled About in the

Machinery and Badly Hurt. Carrol S. Betts, 27 years old, of 227 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, a conductor employed on a snow sweeper of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was caught in the machinery of the revolving bristles of one of the cylinders yesterday noon and after being whirled about twice was picked up unconscious and removed to St. Mary's Hospital, suffering from a number of bad cuts and bruises and probable internal

were more or less late, but the Jersey com-muters fared somewhat better. Drifts between Mount Vernon and Stamford hindered the New Haven trains and trouble in the yards of the Grand Central station added to the delay. The snow clogged the switches so persistently that a big force of men couldn't keep them working regularly. Some of the through trains on the Central were away behind time. The Chicago express, due here at 10 o'clock, was run in two sections, the first of which got in at noon, and the other at Not a man employed on the machine expected to find Betts alive when he was picked up after the sweeper had been stopped. He had the appearance of a man who had been forced through a threshing



10 o'clock, was run in two sections, the first of which got in at noon, and the other at 3 o'clock. The Adirondack express, due at 8:55, was two and a half hours late; the Central's crack twenty-hour train, the Twentieth Century lamited, which is due at 9:30, was two hours behind time and all of the locals were anywhere from a half hour to an hour behind their schedules.

The Pennsylvania kept its Jersey coast and Philadelphia trains pretty close to schedule, but the Pittsburg train due at 7:30 was four hours late and a Norfolk express didn't get in until two hours after it was due. Through trains on the Erie were about an hour off.

The Long Island system was badly tied THE Reproductions of Colonial Furniture made up in our own workrooms number and surpass in excellence those of any former season. Prices are moderate. The Long Island system was badly tied up. Snow filled a number of cuts and it was late in the forencon before snow-ploughs had cleared the way through them.

Schmitt Brothers, 40 East 23d Street.

#### B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 5 P. M. DAILY.

SATIN MESSALINE RIBBON.

B. Alfman & Co. HAVE ARRANGED TO PLACE ON SALE THIS DAY (THURSDAY). 500 PIECES OF SATIN MESSALINE RIBBON, 51/2 INCHES WIDE, IN VARIOUS COLORS.

\$2.00 PER PIECE OF 10 YDS. 22c. PER YARD.

#### B. Altman & Co.

Altman & Co. HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF A NUMBER OF STYLES OF BOOTS AND SLIPPERS FOR WOMEN, AND WILL PLACE ON SALE BEGINNING THIS DAY (THURSDAY).

A QUANTITY OF WOMEN'S KID AND PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, VARIOUS STYLES AND SIZES, AT . . . . . . PER PAIR \$2.50

AND THREE STYLES OF WOMEN'S DRESS SLIPPERS (ASSORTMENT OF SIZES NOT COMPLETE), PER PAIR, . . . . . . . . . \$3.50

ATTENTION IS ALSO ASKED TO SEVERAL LINES OF INFANTS', CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SHOES, IN VARIOUS SIZES, OFFERED AT GREATLY RE-DUCED PRICES.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Stradivarius whose loss was responsible for the death of its owner, Prof. Bott.

A part of Col. Allen's boyhood was spent in Vermont, though he was born in New York. In the early years he lived on Washington Square, where his father, Joseph Ailen, owned one of the old family mansions. His mother, Catharine Allen, died three years ago at the age of ninety. Most of his family live now in California, but he has a sister in Newark, N. J.

After the administration of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Allen, who had been a Republican and had served in the civil war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the New York Zouaves, became a Democrat. He remained a Democrat during the rest of his life, desiring ardently in the last campaign to work for Parker.

Some time about 1873 it was found necessary to perform an operation upon Mr. Allen's eyes, but an accident prevented its success. The action of an inexperienced nurse in removing the bandages too soon condemned Col. Allen to total blindness for This did not prevent him from following

intently the legal and political questions of the day. The newspapers were read to him, and he enjoyed the honor of being consulted in important and complicated legal matters. In the early '80s Col. Asa Bird Gardiner was instrumental in securing for Col. Allen the office of Assistant District Attorney.
While in this place he was very contented,

and grew more and more engrossed in the profession from which his infirmity had

profession from which his infirmity had kept him for so long.

Of late years Col. Allen had not been so active, partly on account of his weight and partly because of his illness. He was, however, often called in consultation on criminal cases and had been retained as special prosecuting attorney.

At one time in his life he had grown to be an atheist. This rather alienated certain friends and failed to bring about him others who might have been congenial. The result was that the old man led a very lonely life for at least fifteen years. He depended upon young people a good deal.

Col. Allen was never married, partly, it is to be supposed, because of the great affliction which overtook him. It was generally understood, also, that his fiances

Col. Allen was never married, partly, it is to be supposed, because of the great affliction which overtook him. It was generally understood, also, that his flancée died. But he was not by any means a mysog nist. In his mind all women were of the image of those which he had last seen—a somewhat timid and calm picture in flowing draperies, with parted hair and ringlets, drooping eyes and sloping shoulders. With this picture he compared unfavorably the modern mannish woman, of whom he had been told.

He was accustomed to say that Mary Anderson was the only moral actress on the stage. He declared that girls needed only an ordinary education, Greek and mathematics being barred. He was shocked to hear of the bicycle, and refused to be interested in any of the advances and feats in the professional and business world of women trained for that life.

But besides this, and more characteristic of his real heart, was his deep love for children, especially little children. One little girl who had been devoted to him for a long time moved far away. He slways spoke of "little Helen," and other children who were so fortunate as to live near him leggan to regard her as a sort of child-saint.

spoke of "little Helen," and other children who were so fortunate as to live near him began to regard her as a sort of child-saint. They named their dolls after her, and each day they had to hear some story of the wonderful qualities of "little He.en."

Another little girl met Col. Allen by

New Members of Art Commission. Mayor McClellan has appointed Robert W. De Forest and Walter Cook to be members of the Municipal Art Commission, to succeed John De Witt Warner and Henry

Rutgers Marshall, whose terms have ex-

# CUTICURA

Soap, Ointment and Pills the World's Greatest Skin Cures.

### PRICE THE SET \$!

Complete Treatment for Every Humour, from Pimples to Scrofula.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

civilized world.

The grandest testimonial that can be offered the Cuticura remedies is their world-wide sale, due to the personal recommendations of these who have used them. From a sent all regioning in the simplest form, against moneyed hosts counties, rivals, and trade inhosts, countiese rivais, and trade in-difference. Cuticura remedies have be-come the greatest curatives of their time, and, in fact, of all time, for no-where in the history of medicine is to be found another approaching them in popularity and sale. In every cline and with every people they have met with the same reception. The confines of the earth are the only limits that meet the only limits to their growth. They have conquered